

Wilmington Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1840.

For the Recorder.

PUBLIC PRAYERS.

If there be at this time one object which, more than any other, of particular interest, I could desire to bring before my fellow citizens, it is that of public devotion to the Father of Mercies. Several causes have been working to the end which we see accomplished, and public, united, general prayer is too infrequent. In a christian land, among a christian people, should it not be the custom every day to publicly acknowledge our dependence on God, and call upon him for necessary blessings? The Mahometan does not fall in this duty of prayer; no business, no difficulty, nor pleasure will he permit to interfere with his duty. The return of the hours is not more regular than is this open and public acknowledgement of dependence on God. The Pagan has his temple for daily public offerings, though idolatrous. Many are the cases wherein this religious devotion to "all gods," idols of wood and stone, leads the worshippers into such constancy and attention, that they merit the appellation literally of devotees. If false religion hath such homage, what should the true have? If such actions spring forth from nature alone, where is even our regard to nature's dictates? If unilluminated souls have this fervor, what should be the case of the well and truly enlightened?

Whatever be the darkness of paganism, whatever the blind tyranny of the discipline of Mahomet, the followers of both are right, act naturally, and in their offerings daily at the shrine of whomsoever they worship, fulfill, in their manner, a great law of duty. Conscience and reason are obeyed by them. Where then, let each answer for himself, where are conscience and reason with us? These principles, laws, as they are in the heart of man, prohibit our public neglect. The inattention to united general prayer, would not pass uncensured, by even reason and nature.

But one edition of the old law is well as a new obligation, at the same time enforcing the former, the ancient obligation, in its full strength.

Prayer in public, therefore, should be a distinct religious service, having its own seasons and order. It should be set prominently forth, by itself. It should be regulated, and the regulation should be the dictate of our faith, and be by habit incorporated in the round of our ordinary duties. Let the public performance of this great duty be dissociated from all things else; having its own hour, its own place, its own rule. At present it is with us generally too much mingled with other thoughts and duties; and in the number of things crowded together, prayer is sometimes very indistinctly regarded, and often nearly overlooked.

Certainly it should not have this secondary place. Our ordinary meetings should be for prayer; and preaching should be occasional. Let our public prayer have its hour on the return of each day; while preaching, as to its frequency, ought to be left to circumstances and discretion. This would be giving operation to our sense of duty; it would be setting a right value upon things; and if I am not deceived, the religious condition of society would be much improved. We should do that from a habit, and by a law without pretension, which the very urgency of constant entreaty now leads us to neglect. And this habit of having a holy duty daily, reasonably, openly done, would give such an estimate of religion in life as has not hitherto prevailed. Yes, let christians make it their rule to enter the temple of their God each day, with the sacrifice of prayer and praise; let it be the law of their own duty, originating in their faith, and persevered in by their faith; it would be more for the solid establishment of true religion among us, than all other means could be. It would produce a great and good effect. The opposing world would receive their tone of feeling from the practice; they would follow it too; and christians, while getting blessings for themselves, would draw them down on others.

It will often be practicable. Let it be tried, then. The Lord is in his holy temple, saith the prophet; let the earth keep silence before him. A house of prayer, is his temple. It is there he hath chosen to dwell, for the revelations of his mercy, and grace, and righteousness to sinful men. It were well, then, for every one of us, to make the Psalmist's sentiment his own:

"O God, my gracious God, to thee My morning prayers shall offered be; For thee my thirsty soul doth pant; My fainting flesh implores thy grace, Within this dry and barren place, Where I refreshing waters want. O! to my longing eyes once more That view of glorious power restore, Which thy majestic house displays; Because to me thy wondrous love Than life itself does dearer prove, My lips shall always speak thy praise."

For the Recorder.

Advice to a Young Gentleman: presented in a form adapted to all classes.

1. "Time is short." Therefore, "live while you" have a name "to live;" and "live by rule." "Order is heaven's first law."

2. Life, or any portion of it, only deserves the name while we fill it up wisely and profitably. All the time not so filled is *death time*; with this difference, that it is unspeakably worse than non-existence, because it is connected with accountability! Sleep we do not reckon, so far as it is truly needed. By it we are prepared, all other things being equal, through divine grace and mercy, for useful and important purposes.

Each night we die; each morn we are born anew. 3. Good means for good ends, and good habits for the formation of a good character, upon christian principles, claim and deserve our present, our utmost, and our continual attention.

4. We should, therefore, always connect thinking, in a higher or lower, stronger or weaker degree, with due regard to the respective value of things, with all our concerns. Not partial thinking, or merely satisfying ourselves with regard to what we see, or hear, or read, then to act, but to ascertain or find out, and ever subject really deserves and requires our attention, so far at least as it comes within finite comprehension. For then, and not before, can we form "that judgment" of any thing, person, or subject, "which is according to truth."

5. We should invariably reflect upon whatever we have heard, read, or conversed upon; that we may correct what is wrong, supply deficiencies, form useful resolutions, improve and invigorate our mental and moral faculties as much as possible; and, in a word, be continually reminded, by ourselves, of whatever concerns our own true welfare, and the true welfare of our fellow travellers to eternity.

6. Having duly read and thought and reflected upon all good things, as opposed to all bad things, we should, as we proceed, or as we have time and opportunity, arrange or classify them, under their respective heads, that we may not, even in any degree, lose our labor; that what we obtain, we may retain; that even useful ideas, or facts, or whatever might be named, may be like a servant in waiting for any good purpose; that so, in due, under the divine blessing, we may be most effectually prepared for "every good word and work."

A FRIEND.

The Cost of Benevolent Societies.—All the benevolent religious societies in the world, spend but about three millions of dollars annually. If out of our fourteen millions of inhabitants, only one person in twenty-eight smokes cigars, and spends for them on an average two cents a day, the sum is nearly four millions of dollars per annum. *Christian Almanac.* How small the cost of benevolence! How great the price of the whistle!

Alcohol.—It is said that "Alcohol is a good creature of God." But it is not to be found in any of the living works of God. There is not a vegetable substance in its living or ripe state, that has a particle of alcohol; it is only when death has commenced, that the art of man comes and arrests the work of death and says, "Death, you shall not die, till you have slain your thousands!"

Rev. Dr. Fenton, of N. York.

LETTER OF THE Hon. William C. Rives, (OF VIRGINIA.)

Castle Hill, Feb. 15, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: You inquire of me what are my views on the subject of the pending Presidential election, and what course I think ought to be pursued in it by those of us in general of the republican party who have been opposed to the leading measures of the present administration.

While my name was recently before the Legislature, by the act of my friends, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States, I declined, in answer to various communications from members of that body, to give any pledge of support to either of the Presidential candidates, as the condition of my election. I did so, because, while it is clear that, under the constitution, a senator of the United States can, in no possible contingency, be called on, as such, to give any vote or perform other act in the election of president, I believed that the practice of requiring of those who might be brought forward for the office of senator, pledges to support this or that man for the presidency, however it may be otherwise viewed by many honorable and patriotic men, is a practice fatally calculated to destroy the independence of the Legislative Department, and to prostrate it at the feet of the Executive power, whose inordinate growth and overshadowing influence already threaten the very existence of our free institutions. In regard to all those questions of public policy and legislation which were likely to come before the senate of the United States for its appropriate and legitimate action, my opinions were fully known, or if they were not so, I was ever ready to declare and explain them to the best of my ability, in answer to any inquiries which might be addressed to me. I had, moreover, been very recently in the public service, and my acts in the discharge of the trust confided to me, which were neither few nor equivocal, nor unattended with circumstances of peculiar trial, were before the country, affording, as it seemed to me, the most authentic interpretation of my principles, as well as the surest guarantee of my future course.

For these various reasons, I felt that I ought not to give any pledge of support to any of the presidential candidates, as the condition of my election to the senate. I declined to do so while my name was recently before the legislature, in connection with the election for that office. These motives of reserve have now ceased. My name is no longer before the legislature for that or any other office; and as, in time past, it has never been by any act or solicitation of mine, so, whether it shall at any time hereafter be, will depend on the free will of others, not mine. And in the event, even, of my name being again presented to the legislature, by the partiality and generous confidence with which my friends and fellow-citizens have been heretofore pleased to distinguish me, the presidential election will have been determined, and we shall all, of necessity, have taken our equal and responsible parts in it, before the legislature, according to their recent decision in the subject, will proceed to the election of senator of the United States. Under these circumstances, I can no longer feel the slightest delicacy, as a private citizen, in expressing to you, freely and without reserve, my opinions on the interesting question you propound to me.

Your inquiry naturally divides itself into two branches. The first is, can we support the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate—those of us, I mean, who have been in earnest in our opposition to the leading measures and prevailing policy of his administration? And this question would seem properly and plainly to resolve itself into another. Has he abandoned or withdrawn any of those measures, to which we have been, and are still thus opposed? So far from it, we have seen that, in his recent message to Congress, he has again brought forward and urged, with increased determination of purpose, his now cherished sub-treasury scheme, which, at the time of his election, all his political friends believed to be a fraud, and which we still believed to be a fraud, with the direct evil to the country. He has not only a scheme earnestly recommended this scheme, but he has urged its adoption in the most obnoxious and objectionable of all the forms it has ever assumed. I refer, of course, to what has been commonly called the *pecie clause*, or requisition of the public dues in gold and silver alone. This rigorous feature of the scheme had been pretermitted by the president, in his more recent communications of it, and was believed to be finally abandoned by him; but is now brought forward in bold relief, it is understood as the *sine qua non* of the new political alliance, which has been announced to the country. And the president even tells us that he "believes no period will be more auspicious" for the introduction of this hard money policy in the operations of the government, "than

the present"—when we know, that in two-thirds or three-fourths of the states specie is at an average premium of ten per cent. above the common currency! Most "auspicious," indeed, for the interests of those who are the recipients and beneficiaries of the public contributions, but surely not for the interests of the people, who are the payers, immediate or ultimate, of all these contributions.

In compliance with this recommendation of the President, we have just seen the sub-treasury bill, with the obnoxious specie clause, hurried through one branch of the national legislature, by a minority vote, in the absence of many members, when, if that body (the senate), had been full, and its members had voted in conformity to the opinions and wishes, either expressed or understood, of their respective states, the measure would have been defeated. And yet in the face of such facts as these, appeals are still made in the name of a blind and abject party allegiance, to many who are truly opposed to this scheme from a thorough conviction of its most dangerous and fatal tendencies, to support the re-election of the President, by whose influence and anti-republican contumacy it is to be imposed and permanently fastened upon the country. A poor attempt is now made to give plausibility and effect to this appeal, by representing the sub-treasury scheme as a mere question of expediency, on which men may agree to differ without any compromise of principle, on either side; and this attempt is made, too, by those who have themselves but recently denounced the scheme in the strongest terms, as dangerous to the public liberty, by giving the President the immediate control of the public money, putting into his hands "a fund of corruption," and alarmingly increasing the power and influence of his office, "already too great for a republic." Surely, when considerations such as these are involved, the question is one of vital and fundamental importance. In this aspect—as a measure alike hostile to the public liberty, and warring upon the prosperity of the country, directly and indirectly, in all its most essential interests,—the sub-treasury project has ever been viewed by those *Conservative Republicans*, who have given evidence of the sincerity of their faith by fearlessly and unflinchingly meeting the denunciations which its professed has drawn down upon them. Entertaining such opinions, can they, as tender their minds and their wills to the slavish discipline of party, as to support the re-election of a President, whose policy they believed to be fraught with consequences so calamitous to their country? I humbly think not.

Another disingenuous device for entrapping conservative votes, is founded on the assumption that they differ with the President on but a single question. Even were this so, it would be cause enough for the withdrawal of their support, where the question is one of so grave and fundamental a character as the conservative honestly believe the sub-treasury scheme to be. But the assumption is wholly untrue. The conservative republicans have differed, and still differ with the President on other points of the highest importance. They have seen, through the whole course of his administration and in the conduct of his friends, a systematic design to build up the practical supremacy of the Executive power, at the expense of the Legislative department, and of the people themselves. They have seen this design pursued, not only by the persevering efforts which have been made to secure to the President and his agents the custody and control of the public moneys, through the medium of the sub-treasury scheme, but also by the new and alarming doctrine, which was broached in his annual message at the commencement of the late session of Congress in December, 1838, that, in the management of the public revenue, he should be left "at liberty" to employ banks or not, without legal regulation and at his mere discretion, as depositaries and fiscal agents of the government,—thus subjecting all the moneyed institutions of the country to his influence and control. In the steady pursuit of the same great aim, they have seen a system of party discipline introduced and organized under the auspices of the present chief magistrate, the fundamental canon of which is that every member of the party which brought him into power, must surrender his individual opinions and convictions on public measures, however profoundly entertained, to the dictum of the President, and support whatever he shall recommend, under pain of excommunication and political death for disobedience. By these means, combined with the powerful persuasives of his official patronage, the President is virtually invested with supreme power. The debasing principle has been openly avowed, as well as practically enforced, that the first duty of the public functionary is to the president who appoints him, and not to the country which employs him, and that so long as he renders good political service to his chief, no infidelity to his public trust, not even the grossest peculation, shall be suffered to deprive him of his of-

ice. While unfaithful agents and public defaulters have thus earned impunity and reward, others who have been distinguished by the honest, able and exemplary discharge of their official duties, have been arbitrarily removed from office, for no other reason than that they could not conform to the private and involuntary operations of their minds to the standard of executive faith, or that they believed it unbecoming the proprieties of their situation, as public officers, to take a part in those electioneering exertions, which have come to be considered the surest passport to favor and security. And to cap the climax of these bold pretensions of executive power, we have seen a report solemnly put forth and triumphantly carried through, by the President's friends in the Senate, proclaiming in the face of day, and in contempt of the most revered oracles of Anglo-American liberty, the daring heresy that it is both the right and the duty of executive office-holders to intermeddle with the freedom of elections, thus sacrificing the vital principle of popular sovereignty itself at the shrine of this new idol of presidential supremacy.

While in these measures and proceedings, we have seen the President and his friends pursuing with unvarying aim, as the primary object, it would seem, of their efforts, the dangerous aggrandizement of his power,—in his plans of national policy we have been constantly met with suggestions and recommendations aiming at the subversion of established institutions, and utterly destructive of the repose and settled order of business in the affairs of the country, and appealing to the jealousies and worst passions of society in their support. The special object to which his schemes of innovation have been mainly directed, is unfortunately the most delicate of all the interests of society, and that which requires to be touched with the wisest and most cautious hand—the system of its currency, forming the common measure by which the labour and property of every individual in the community is estimated or exchanged. Instead of pursuing a salutary and practical reform of existing abuses, whatever they may be, (an object in which all good men and patriots would heartily unite with him), he has brought forward crude and anti-social theories, and has propagated them with all the influence of his high office, which go to the entire destruction of that system of credit, which is coeval with the settlement of our country, is so and so much, whatever irregularities may have sometimes attended it, (as, indeed, what good, in the ordinances of nature or the institutions of man, is not liable to occasional abuse,) every candid and well informed mind must admit that the unparalleled development of American prosperity and civilization has been mainly owing. The President's theories and recommendations, if they mean anything, go to the entire destruction of this long established system, now indissolubly connected with all the interest of society, and to the establishment, in its stead, of an exclusive hard money currency, or something practically tantamount to it, operating a sudden and total revolution in the value of labour, property and contracts, and involving the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, the merchant, and in short every class of men, (with the exception of creditors and public officers enjoying fixed salaries from the government,) in one common ruin. As an essential part of this policy, the President has proclaimed a crusade against institutions, deriving their existence from and responsible to the states alone, and in his new born zeal has so far forgot his former opinions, as to recommend to Congress the enactment of a special bankruptcy law, applying to these institutions exclusively, and intended to put an end to their existence by an act of the federal authority—a measure which but a few years before, he had denounced in the strongest terms, as an "odious and unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the states." [See his Speech in the Senate of the United States, on a proposition of Mr. Branch of N. C. on the 6th of February 1827, 3d vol. Register Con. Debates, p. 286.]

Upon all these subjects, the Conservatives have differed, and still differ with the President, as well as upon his sub-treasury scheme. These differences have been manifested by them on various occasions, and in a variety of forms—speeches, votes and discussion of popular assemblies. In regard to myself, I have omitted no proper occasion, in both written and oral addresses to my fellow citizens, to proclaim them; and yet I have seen with infinite surprise, that some persons recently, to cover their own change of position, have alleged that it had been heretofore understood that I differed with the administration on but a single question, that of the sub-treasury! This allegation, too, is made in the face of the notorious fact that I have been denounced by the administration press from one extremity of the country to the other, for daring in the conscientious discharge of my public duty, to oppose and expose divers other acts and measures of the President and his party—his illicit and dangerous renewal of the connection with

the Bank of the United States, and his anti-republican measures in Congress, in the management of the last war, with regard to the disbursement of the government, at his pleasure, without any rule or law; and finally, the daring and unbecoming conduct of his friends in the portentous doctrine of Mr. Wall's report, on the vital principle of representative government—the freedom of elections. On this last occasion, I characterized the general policy of the administration by what seemed to me to be its leading feature, and declared my conviction that on all the great questions of respect for the rights of the states,—limitation of executive patronage,—economy in the public expense,—the independence of the legislative department,—sequence in the decisions of the majority,—and a sacred regard to the right of election,—(the memorable land mark of republicanism laid down by Mr. Jefferson),—it had widely departed from every principle held and acknowledged by true republicans. It is, moreover, well known that, at the last session of Congress, I opposed, to the best of my ability, another favorite measure of the administration,—commonly called the graduation bill,—for virtually giving away to certain favored states, that "common fund" of the public lands, derived in great part from the munificence of Virginia, and in the benefit of which she expressly reserved her equal right to participate. How idle then, the suggestion recently invented, that either myself or the conservatives in general, whose opinions and destiny it is alike my pride to share, have differed from the administration on but a single question.

Let us now inquire whether the President has changed his policy or practice on any of these highly important questions on which we have differed with him. Some of his noisy partisans have claimed for him great credit for the lavish professions of economy he makes in his late message to Congress. But what has been the practice, which we are much more interested in knowing than the empty precept of his administration? According to his own statement, the public expenditure during the year 1837, the first of his presidency, amounted to "the sum of thirty three millions of dollars"—during the year 1838, he says this amount "was somewhat reduced,"—and for the year 1839, he thinks that the public expenditure "will not in all probability have exceeded twenty six millions of dollars." But this sum of twenty six millions of dollars happens to be just the double of the public expenditure under the administration of Mr. John Q. Adams, which most of us thought was so enormous and unjustifiable as to merit the displeasure and rebuke of the people. What, however, are we to think of the President's promise of "continued reduction" of the public expense, when we find on the very same page of his message, the most earnest recommendation by him to the favorable consideration of Congress of a plan of the Secretary of War for recruiting a militia army of two hundred thousand men, one half to be in "active service," the other half to form a "reserve;"—the term of service to be eight years,—the troops to be armed, equipped and paid by the United States, "according to a rate of compensation to be fixed by law," but in other respects to be under the "regulation" of the war department? The annual cost of such a force, according to any conception I can form of the Secretary's plan under outlines he has given of it, could not fail to add many millions to the public burthen. I now speak only of the question of expense; but in other respects, this most extraordinary project, emphatically endorsed as it is by the President, for, in his message to Congress, he says, "I cannot recommend it too strongly to your consideration," deserves the most serious reflection of every friend of the public liberty.

Is not this militia force, as the Secretary chooses to call it, or the one half of it at least, which is to be in "active service," "recruited for eight years," "stationed" wherever the Secretary of war shall direct—"armed and paid" by the United States, to all intents and purposes, a standing army, and denominated a militia force, only to avoid the instinctive jealousies which the name of a standing army call up in the mind of every freeman. Can such a force be called militia in the sense of the Virginia bill of rights, which declares that "a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state," or in the sense of the constitution of the United States, which authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." Is there at this moment, insurrections, invasion, or resistance to the laws of the union, which would justify calling forth the militia into "actual service?" or if there were, would it justify embodying them as "recruits," for eight years term of service? No such constitutional exigency exists or is alleged; and I can view

Let us look a little farther into the President's late annual message to Congress, to see if it furnishes to the Conservatives any ground to expect a change either of policy or doctrine on any of the questions on which they have differed with him. Does he renounce any of those dangerous and anti-republican claims of executive power, which we have seen, have been heretofore advanced by him and his friends? So far from it, he has, in the ominous declaration he makes in his message "that the Executive forms a component part of the Legislature power," put forth a new and by far the boldest and most unconstitutional pretension in behalf of Executive power, that ever was avowed or countenanced by any statesman in this country. Where can the President find any thing to give colour to an dangerous a dogma? The very first line of the constitution of the United States decisively repudiates it by expressly declaring that "all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of representatives." Will the President endeavor to find some section to this bold pretension in that provision of the constitution which directs that when "a bill has passed the two houses of Congress, it shall be presented to the President for his signature; and if he refuses to sign it he may return it with his objections to the house in which it originated?" But this very same provision expressly declares that though he has refused to sign it, yet the bill "shall become a law," without his signature, if two thirds of both houses over rule his objections. The same provision, also declares that if "a bill be not returned by the President within ten days, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it." This very provision of the Constitution, then, showing that a bill may "become a law," without the concurrence of the President, gives us the slightest support to the sweeping claim now brought forward by him, that the "executive forms a component part of the legislative power," while that claim, as already remarked, is most emphatically repudiated and condemned by the first line of the constitution, which declares that "all legislative powers herein granted" are vested in the two Houses of Congress.

In relation to the dangerous schemes of radical innovation heretofore recommended and encouraged by the President on the subject of the currency, and so deeply affecting those daily interests of life, which "come home to the business and bosoms of men," the late message, instead of disclosing any salutary modification of his former opinions, reproduces those opinions, in a more naked, unequivocal and alarming form than they have ever, heretofore, been presented. It is evident, whatever may have been said by this partizan to the contrary, that he aims at a total overthrow and destruction of the existing monetary system of the country, and not merely at a safe and prudent reform of the errors and abuses which may have attended it. After speaking of certain gross irregularities in the course of business lately pursued by the currency of Banks of the United States, and one or two other banks, (irregularities for which the system, in general, cannot, with justice, be held answerable,) they consisted in an acknowledged abandonment of the fundamental principles and designs of banking, and "a deviation," as the President himself says, "from the former course of business in this country." he proceeds to exhibit a highly wrought picture of the evils and calamities which ensued; and then pronounces his "*delenda est Carthago*" against the whole system, in the sweeping declaration that—"these consequences are inherent in the present system—they are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by national or state governments—they are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit." He follows up this declaration with much more about the evils of "a credit currency," and the injuries inflicted "by the resistless laws of a credit currency and credit trade," and, finally, after urging the policy and duty of the general government to collect its dues and pay its debts in gold and silver, he says, "very significantly, that its example is in-

Upon what new conception of the powers and duties of a Chief Magistrate of the Union, the President has felt himself authorized thus to interfere with the domestic concerns of the states, and to arraign, lecture, and dictate to them in regard to matters belonging to their exclusive jurisdiction, (an interference which seems to me to be consolidation in its worst form, and if submitted to in this instance would be a precedent justifying an interference with any other, even the most delicate of all the domestic institutions of the states.) I know not. But to reflect or sober musing may fail to perceive for an instant, the wide spread ruin which would ensue to the whole country, if this war upon its just pursuits and its established policy and institutions shall continue to be prosecuted, in the destructive and fanatical spirit which the President encourages, he has not infused, into his followers. "Great are the sacrifices," which he himself anticipates, they bid defiance even to his own feelings.

(To be concluded in our next)

From the Norfolk Herald.

The Richmond Enquirer is eternally bleating out that "the Abolitionists are going for Harrison, almost to a man!" Well, and what then? They have a right to vote as they please; and if they have more confidence in Harrison, the stern and consistent old patriot who opposed them from the beginning, than in Van Buren, who has proved himself to be all things to all men—an abolitionist to many, and an anti-abolitionist to more.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.
Extract from a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligence dated
Jonesborough Feb 23 1840.
I can assure you, sir, the people, the farmers of the country are in motion, never, never have I witnessed such an enthusiasm. There is a revolutionary spirit abroad among the people; there is more need of the curb than the spur. Heaven only knows where the reins will lead.

**Another Fight, and the Blood Hounds
win Victorious.**—A letter from Garey's
erry, dated March 4, says: "The Cu-
dogs have proved quite
they caught five Indians

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, March 19.

REPUBLICAN WHIG MEETING.

In conformity to previous notice, a meeting of a number of the Republican Whig citizens of Orange county was held at the court house in Hillsborough, on Friday the 13th inst. for the purpose of considering measures for nominating a suitable candidate to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this district.

The meeting having been called to order, Cates Campbell, esq. was appointed chairman, and Dennis Hearst and Dr. Edmund Strudwick secretaries.

On motion of Dr. James Webb, it was Resolved, That a committee to consist of five members, be appointed, to meet with the Whig citizens of the counties of Granville and Person, to nominate a candidate for this district to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

Messrs. Willie P. Mangum, Harrison Parker, Dr. E. Strudwick, William Lipscomb, and John Ray, sen. were appointed to compose said committee.

Mr. Hugh Waddell addressed to the meeting a few pertinent remarks, in his usual fervent style; in the course of which he suggested the propriety of placing upon our Electoral Ticket men who would be capable and willing to canvass their respective districts, and place before the people such information as would enable them to decide justly upon the great political questions now agitated; and also of inviting an interchange of views and discussion with the Virginia electors on our northern borders, as proposed by the Virginia convention. He did not propose any instructions to our delegates to the district meeting, but merely threw out these remarks as suggestions which had passed over his mind.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum also addressed the meeting in a few brief remarks; and concluded with offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig party of Orange will, at the usual period, present a full ticket of candidates, to represent said county in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That our Whig brethren in the county, be requested to select as candidates, men who are capable and willing to canvass their respective districts, and place before the people such information as would enable them to decide justly upon the great political questions now agitated; and also of inviting an interchange of views and discussion with the Virginia electors on our northern borders, as proposed by the Virginia convention. He did not propose any instructions to our delegates to the district meeting, but merely threw out these remarks as suggestions which had passed over his mind.

Resolved, That in these times of pecuniary distress and general calamity in all the business concerns of the country—the result, not of seasons of drought and diminished crops, but of a deeply disordered and deranged state of public affairs—it is the duty of every good citizen to take that position the public will may assign to him, and to struggle with a true Whig spirit, for the ascendancy of genuine Republican Whig principles and Whig practices.

On motion it was also

Resolved, That it be recommended to the committees from Person, Granville and Orange, to meet at Red Mountain on the last Saturday in April next, for the fulfillment of the duty assigned to them of selecting a candidate for Elector for this district.

H. K. Nash, esq. presented a resolution, expressing in strong terms disapprobation of the insult which Judge Saunders, in his address to the people on Tuesday, had cast upon the editor of the Star, and condemning, also, the action of the Van Buren convention on the subject.

On introducing this resolution Mr. Nash observed, that had the matter rested where it stood on Tuesday evening, he should not have thought it proper to propose any action upon it by this meeting; but he had learned that the Van Buren convention which assembled on Thursday, had passed a resolution, unjustly, as he thought, censuring Mr. M-Queen, and thereby had given to the transaction a party character. Mr. M-Queen had visited this place as a private citizen, to obtain subscriptions for a literary publication, and had been publicly and personally insulted as a member of the Whig party; and he therefore thought it due to him, and to the party, to place the matter in its true light.

P. H. Mangum, esq. objected to the adoption of the resolution. He said, that however much he might favor the sentiments of the resolution, he had no idea of making this personal contest a party concern. Let the Van Buren party do as they think proper; their cause needs such props; but he hoped the Whig party would leave Mr. M-Queen's battles, as he do.

Giles Mebane, esq. remarked, that he entirely concurred in the sentiments advanced in the resolution; but he thought with Mr. Mangum, that the Whig party should have nothing to do with it. Mr. M-Queen had been wantonly insulted, and he resented it as a man of warm feelings would be very apt to do in like circumstances. His language might have been rash, impetuous, imprudent; but there was a spirit in his bosom that could not brook an open insult. He defended himself then, and he can do it again.

Mr. Nash made a few remarks in reply, and ably justified the views he took of the matter; but said that in compliance with the advice of some of his friends he would withdraw the resolution; which he accordingly did.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Rives's Letter.—We have given to-day a large portion of a letter from the Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia; it will be concluded in our next. In all his statements Mr. Rives is extremely clear and lucid, and displays in strong colors the fatal tendency of the measures of the present administration. Our Whig friends we know will read it with pleasure; and we hope all others will give to the subject it embraces that careful, candid, and impartial reflection which their importance demands.

"The Old Soldier."—The spirit of the West is strongly indicated by the titles of the papers which have sprung up in various portions of it since the Harrisburg nomination. Among them we see mentioned "The Typhoon," edited by James M. Achran, now upwards of 71 years of age, and one of the gallant spirits who served under Gen. Harrison in the battle field. "The Log Cabin Candidate," is the name of another of these spirited little journals, which we have seen noticed. To these we add "The Old Soldier," published at Springfield, Illinois, the first number of which has been forwarded to us by a friend. The editors are full of confidence and hope; and conclude their address by saying, "we commence our editorial career with the nomination of Gen. Harrison, we shall end it with the announcement of his election to the Presidency in November next."

The Campaign Progressing.—We are happy to learn that the sickness in Mr. Morehead's family was not so serious as at first apprehended, and that he will probably be able to leave his state with Judge Saunders. Some of these gentlemen were at Chatham court this week, and addressed the people. A gentleman tells us that Judge Saunders made the opening speech, and that in the reply Mr. Morehead "run over him rough-shod"—completely "used him up." From another source we learn, that the Whig cause is going ahead in Chatham, as it is every where else.

Candid.—One of the administration members of Congress, who had just voted on the New Jersey case, was addressed in the lobby by a gentleman, not a member, as follows:

"Come, now, Mr. ———— confess; you have never examined this case; you have never seen the evidence. How then can you vote that these men are entitled to the seats?"

"I know they are good democrats," was the reply, "and that is enough for me!"

A letter from that county to the editor says, "Harrison is gaining ground in Anson. I could mention the names of many who have deserted the Van Buren ranks, and know but one that has left the Whigs. I have seen during Court week, gentlemen from Rowan, Davie and Randolph, who bring cheering news from their respective counties; and in short I hear of nothing discouraging to the Whigs."

We have similar information from an intelligent gentleman from Davidson county. Fayetteville Observer.

The Revenue.—During the months of Jan. and Feb'y, the revenue secured at New York was only half a million of dollars. For the corresponding months last year, it amounted to more than two millions. The packets from Europe bring very few goods. The freight bill of three of the finest packets is \$10,000. Last year they amounted to \$30,000.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, March 3.

After some debate, the senate agreed to the amendment of the other house to the bill continuing the office of Commissioner of Pensions—reducing the salary from 3000 to 2500 dollars.

Mr. Grundy, chairman of the select committee, addressed the senate for some time on the subject of the assumption of state debts, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The senate having continued in executive session for some time, the doors were again opened, when the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of the late collector of New York, Samuel Swartwout, was considered in committee of the whole, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Wall, Webster, Prentiss and Wright, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, March 4.

After the presentation of petitions, reports of committees, &c. the consideration of the report of the select committee relative to the assumption of state debts was again resumed, and Mr. Grundy finished his speech. He was briefly replied to by Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Crittenden. At the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the subject was passed over informally, in order to afford Mr. Davis (then indisposed) an opportunity to make some remarks in reply to Mr. Buchanan.

Friday, March 5.

After debating questions of amendment until eight o'clock, the report and resolutions of the select committee on the assumption of state debts, were adopted by the Senate, as originally reported by the committee. The senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 6.

The senate was principally occupied in debating a motion, heretofore submitted by Mr. Lumpkin, proposing an adjournment of Congress on the Monday of May, which debate was terminated for the present by postponing the subject to Monday next.

Tuesday, March 10.

Among the petitions presented to-day, was one from a number of citizens of New Jersey, in relation to a bankrupt law; on presenting which, Mr. Wall took occasion to say that the committee on the judiciary was busily engaged in reporting by the next week.

Several bills were read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 4.

Resolutions relative to certain contracts made by the clerk of the house for stationary, and disapproving of the same, were unanimously adopted—yeas 108, nays 0.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, made an ineffectual attempt to make the bill providing for the issue of treasury notes, the order of the day for to-morrow.

The annual message of the President was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Thursday, March 5.

Mr. Campbell, chairman of the committee of elections, made a report, in which, after a long philological disquisition on the import to be given to the terms "lawful" and "forthwith," the committee proceeded to an enumeration of the whole number of votes given, lawful and unlawful; and conclude by declaring that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, Kille, Cooper and Ryall had received a majority of the lawful votes of the whole state.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution which after a preamble referring to evidence which the committee refused to examine, proposed that the report be re-committed.

Mr. Pettkin moved a resolution declaring that the above named gentlemen are entitled to seats, as having received a majority of the votes of the people of New Jersey; and upon this resolution demanded the previous question.

A confused and tumultuous debate arose on questions of order. At 9 o'clock the house adjourned, without taking the question.

Friday, March 6.

The New Jersey case was again under consideration; but the day was principally spent in discussing points of order.

Saturday, March 7.

The New Jersey case again occupied the day. At times considerable confusion prevailed.

Monday, March 9.

The day was spent in the reception of resolutions; among which was a proposition by Mr. Pope of Kentucky, declar-

atory of the expediency of establishing a National Bank, with a capital of seventy millions of dollars, on a plan somewhat new in its details; and also two or three resolutions concerning the New Jersey contested election, or rather for the prevention and correction of abuses alleged on both sides to be connected with it. These propositions of course lie over.

Tuesday, March 10.

The house this day decided, by a vote of 111 to 81, that Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom; Daniel B. Royall, William R. Cooper and Joseph Kille, have "received the greatest number of lawful votes cast in the state of New Jersey, at the election held in that state for representatives in the 26th Congress," and that they are "entitled to take their seats in the House of Representatives;" "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the investigation into said election from being continued in manner heretofore authorized by a majority of the committee of elections, on the application of the five claimants for seats."

On the passage of this resolution, the North Carolina delegation voted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Fisher, Hawkins, Hill, M-Kay, Montgomery and Shepard.

Nays—Messrs. Deberry, Rayner, Graham, and Williams.

Mr. Stanley refused to vote.

Mr. Dromgool hoped that now the report of the minority of the committee would be received by general consent, and that it, together with the evidence before the committee, would be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Botts, in some remarks, observed that he hoped, and would now move, this would be done; and also hoped that the nation would observe that the House had first voted that the five gentlemen from New Jersey had received a majority of the votes of the whole state, and after wards that they would have the evidence of this printed for their consideration.

The house adjourned without taking any vote.

From the National Intelligencer, March 11.

The House of Representatives yesterday came to a decision, such as it is, upon the contested election from the state of New Jersey; a decision against the constitution of the United States, because it is against the statutes of the state of New Jersey made in pursuance of the Constitution;—against usage founded in reason and propriety; and in violation of its own pledge, through its committee of elections, to the outset, of the legal evidence of title to seats as representatives in Congress from New Jersey.

They have admitted as representatives from the state of New Jersey five persons whom the authorities of New Jersey, legally authorized to act upon the subject, have officially declared not to have been elected to sit as representatives from New Jersey.

A majority of the House of Representatives has thus not only nullified the laws of the state of New Jersey, and given seats as members to persons having no ascertained title to them, but they have done so under the following revolting circumstances:

First, They refused to hear what the opposing claimants have to say.

Secondly, They refused to hear the testimony in the possession of the committee of elections.

Thirdly, They refused to receive and hear read the report of the minority of the committee of elections.

Fourthly, They passed the resolution thus violating the constitution, usage, and their own pledged faith, under and by the power of the previous question, which cuts off all debate.

Mr. Adams, and several other distinguished members of the House of Representatives, though present, refused to vote at all upon the question concerning the New Jersey election, from objections to the whole action of the house upon the subject.

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road open.

We mentioned last Thursday, that the cars upon this road would run over the entire line on Monday the 9th instant. The road in fact was completed on Saturday morning, but as some preparations had been made to celebrate the event on Monday, it was determined not to run the first engine from one terminus to the other, until that day. Accordingly on Monday, at noon, the first car ever propelled upon 161 miles of continuous rail road, arrived at Wilmington, North-Carolina, from Weldon, on the Roanoke.

This proud day in the annals of our state, was signalized by thundering demonstrations of joy. The great cannon did tell it to the clouds in peals of earthly thunder.

(One hundred and sixty one guns were fired—being one for every mile of road completed. The guns were managed with such skill that we have no accident to record. In the afternoon, a general invitation was given

to go up to the cars, and mix with the throngs of people who brought the good news to the "New North"—the "New North" of all the North, it was a common cry to the contrary, and the cars were regularly palatially decorated with the house of Messrs. C. W. and O. W. of jewelry and mirth of the night.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, built by Walter Gwynn, chief engineer, is the longest road in the world. It has fewer embankments, fewer cuts, and fewer curves.

Only 21 1/2 miles 650 feet of this road are curved, leaving the unparalleled amount of 138 1/2 miles of straight road in a total length of 161 miles. One of these straight lines is 47 miles long; others are 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 13 miles in length. The shortest radius of curvature used is 5760 feet, and most of the radii are 12, 20, and 30,000 feet—the radius of one curve is 67,240 feet in length, which curve is considered equal to a straight line. The steepest grade on the road is 30 feet per mile—these occur only in approaching the few streams that cross the line—the grades generally are level grades. Locomotives can nowhere else make such performances as on this line—because of its lines and grades as aforesaid.

This road was commenced in October 1836, and completed on the 7th of March 1840.

The work redounds to the credit of the engineer, Major Gwynn—and makes 333 miles of road completed by him, and all, we learn, within estimates.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, March 12, 1840.

Flour has gone down to \$5. (Philadelphia Flour) Western \$5 50. This is getting down, down, down, and the Farmers, probably, will soon get enough of it. There is plenty of money here now, but very few can make notes good enough to get it. Some of our banks are over-loaded with gold and silver. There never was less business done at this time of year. There is nothing building. The city manufacturers seldom or never had less encouragement. The poor seldom were so much and so often out of employ. Every thing is approximating to that bean ideal of hard money Government so fascinating to our rulers—an abundance of the precious metals in the hands of the rich, a low rate of interest, low rate stimulus to enterprise, and no support to active, enterprising, thrifty young men.

A sale of real estate was effected in Broadway the other day as low as to alarm all the holders of real estate in the city and its suburbs. There has not been any thing like it hardly since the embargo. John Jacob Astor is foreclosing many of his mortgages, and when a rise of property comes again his immense wealth will be amazingly added to. There never were such times for the rich, and there never were such times for the poor.

The decision of the House of Representatives upon the New Jersey members' case has created an intense feeling, which, particularly in New Jersey, will manifest itself loudly at the polls. A state, somewhat uncertain before, is by this vote now as certain for Gen. Harrison as any in the Union. To save his members, Mr. Van Buren has irrevocably lost the state.

Apalachicola, Feb. 19, 1840.

There seems to be a great misapprehension of the manner in which the blond-hounds are to be used in hunting the Indians: The hounds are not to be let loose, but are to be placed upon the Indians' trail, and to lead the soldiers to their hiding places. The Indians remaining in Florida are a most cowardly and brutal gang. They dare not attack white men, unless they are five to one, but attack houses that are alone and at a distance from others, and generally when the men are absent. They attacked and burnt a house 30 miles above this place. They fractured the skull of a girl 9 years of age, and then compelled her mother to hold her up, when they fired at her.

The Legislature of Mississippi, has passed an act requiring all the banks in that state to pay specie after the first day of April, for all notes of five dollars and under; and from and after the first day of July next, all their ten dollar notes; and from and after the first day of October next, for all their twenty dollar notes; and from and after the first day of January next, upon all their notes of whatever denomination, their bills, checks, certificates of deposit, and all other evidences of debt, on presentation of the same at their respective banking houses, whether said liabilities are made payable at their respective banking houses or not; and upon failure to comply with the foregoing provision, their corporate powers, privileges and franchises shall thereafter cease, be null and void, and of no effect, except for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Excellent.—Gov. Barbour, in a late speech in Virginia, referring to the alleged fact that out of 67 receivers of public

being a Sunday night, a literal starvation, the prison some drunk condition, and a physician used the praiseworthy exertions only partially succeeded death. It was found on inquest that Miller had not for more than a fortnight, all he had received for performing and errands having been expended for rum. In this entirely destroyed the cost of much, and when food was would not remain on the poor fellow therefore died, and the Coroner's jury determined, exposure and food was the cause of his

Signs of Defeat.—The loss beginning to say that General is a drunkard, a wine bibber, and

Scale Turning.—Delaware New York, has come out for Harrison and reform. At the town elections on Tuesday, the Harrison carried 10 out of 12 towns by a vote of 2,023 majority.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, March 18.
Flour,	4 50 a 5 00
Corn,	0 50 a 0 00
Cotton,	0 7 a 0 00
Fayetteville, March 18.	
Bacon,	00 00 a 00 07 1/2
Beeswax,	00 00 a 00 25
Coffee,	00 12 1/2 a 00 13 1/2
Cotton,	00 6 a 00 07 1/2
Corn,	00 65 a 00 80
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 0 90
Flour,	4 00 a 5 00
Feathers,	00 40
Wilmington, March 14.	
Flour,	7 00 a 6 00
Rice, 100 lbs.	2 75 a 3 00
Salt, bushel,	00 40 a 00 45
Sugar,	00 8 a 00 00
Petersburg, March 18.	
Cotton,	00 08 a 00 09 1/2
Wheat,	0 80 a 1 00
Tobacco,	4 00 a 5 50

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Thursday,	6 15 59	6 15 59	New
20 Friday,	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	First
21 Saturday,	5 59 6 1	5 59 6 1	Full
22 Sunday,	5 57 6 3	5 57 6 3	Last
23 Monday,	5 56 6 4	5 56 6 4	New
24 Tuesday,	5 55 6 5	5 55 6 5	First
25 Wednesday,	5 54 6 6	5 54 6 6	Full

Attention!

THE TOWN COMPANY are hereby commanded to attend before the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

CHS. S. WARREN, p. s.

March 18.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Strong bushels of OATS and a load of FODDER. Inquire at this Office.

March 11.

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, in the case of Caswell C. Huckle and others, I shall proceed to sell, on the 11th day of April next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, for cash, A TRACT OF LAND on the third fork of Newhope, adjoining the lands of Nathan Marcum, Charles Trice, Sullivan Leigh, and others, known as the Robert Campbell Tract. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a Lot in the village of Chapel Hill.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 18.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M. Colloch.

Petition for Divorce.

Margaret M. Colloch.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M. Colloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.

February 19.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of O. F. LONG & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon O. F. Long and close their accounts, either by cash or bond. He may generally be found at their old stand, now occupied by James Webb, Jr. & Co.

O. F. LONG,
JAMES WEBB, Jr., Co.

January 1. 03—

New Firm.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of O. F. Long & Co. will continue the mercantile business at their old stand, under the style of JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co. They hope, by close attention to business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage which has been heretofore so generously extended towards the late firm of O. F. Long & Co.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.,
O. F. LONG,
JOHN H. WEBB.

January 1. 03—

CALM RETREAT Female Academy.

THIS institution has been in successful operation for two seasons, under the management of Miss GREY, a young lady of superior qualifications from the North, and who has given universal satisfaction to all, as well pupils as parents and guardians, who have favored her with their patronage. The Academy is situated in Caswell county, N. C. five miles south of Brown's Store, in a healthy and a very retired situation, and affords every facility for a thorough and accomplished female education, and is entirely worthy of the attention of those who may wish their daughters educated in a very superior style.

The following are the terms:
The first class embraces Anthropology, Penmanship and Reading, \$5 per session of five months.

2d Class—English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps, and Arithmetic, \$7 50.

3d Class—Embracing the higher branches of English Literature, \$9 50.

For Drawing, Painting, and the various kinds of Ornamental Needle-work, \$8 additional.

The next session will commence on the 3d of February.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate any number of young ladies with good board, at \$6 per month. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from 4 to \$6 per month.

Letters addressed to the subscriber, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C. upon the subject of the Academy, will meet with prompt attention.

ANTHONY WILLIAMSON.
January 14. 93—

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert every other week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Ladies' ditto.
Silver Lenses, English and French Watches.

Longlinked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Sells and Keys.
Miniature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.

Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.

Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gold Watch Chains and Keys.

Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholme's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.

Silver Trimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

Silver Plated Candle Ticks, Sausers and Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a large supply of watches of every description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 93—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of O. B. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by Derry & Richmond, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility in the field, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of plough we have ever used.

WARREN M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DOBSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREY, Person do
WILLIAM IYVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS McQUEEN, Person county.
October 16. 93—

Orchard Grass Seed.

For Sale by
JOHN MORROW.
Clover Garden, Orange,
January 7. 03—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES:
Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats.
Drah do.
Pilot do.
Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Japes, Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys, White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels, Whiney and Duffe Blankets, Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto, French and English Merinos, French, English and American Prints, Muslin de Lain, Circassians, Black Satin Levantine, Black and Blue-black Bombazines, Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Matisse SILKS, French-worked Capes and Collars, Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls, Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. CALL AND SEE.

PARKER & NELSON.
October 22. 94—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Person County.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1893.
John Vanhook

Augustin Vanhook, administrator, and Otaway B. Rogers

That Otaway B. Rogers is now in possession of the state of N. C. in and for himself, and that he has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Otaway B. Rogers, deceased, by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Otaway B. Rogers to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said county of Person, at the court house in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

JOHN BRADSHAW, c. n. e.
Price Adv. \$4 50 00

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as to "Nothing to extenuate, Nor set down as in malice," but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellaneous, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amidst this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 1. 97—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THE Matchless Sanative, which has proved an infallible medicine in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatter's Horn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 12. 91—

Moffat's Life Pills.

PHENIX BITTERS. WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of this class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy, such as depression of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits, are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs, will ere long manifest the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, if before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every promise of health.

For weak men, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the southern states or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most noted by the persons benefited:

Case of Thomas Parcel, sen. 64 years of age; was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs; was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin; periodical sick headache, always relieved by a small dose; now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Susan Goodenart, a young unmarried woman, subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines effectually restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of E. L. Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption, cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week.

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.; was in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to work about, and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague; cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis; affection of the liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Pthisis twenty years, effected a perfect cure in twenty-four hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently satiating the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tension which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be so adapted to help and nourish the constitution, as there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The LIFE MEDICINES possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, all kinds of hysterical complaints, are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and to a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

Prepared and sold by W. M. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadian. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.
December 20. 03—

Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

A Vegetable and Universal Medicine, prepared by the experience of a lifetime, to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the Only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably cured from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, cause constipation; or upon the blood vessels, produce apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce and govern purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of osmotic medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the condition of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health.

These morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and safety which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office is in Virginia, in 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND. Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Agents for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills, in the South, are:

Dennis Hartt, Hillsborough.

Stedman & Hammy, Pittsborough.

Hargrave, Gathier & Co., Lexington.

Joseph A. Sirelsh, Midway, Davidson.

James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3. 93—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Bites, Whirlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

THE HIGH BRED HORSE Arabian Sheik.

WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough, and at other places in Orange. Particulars will be made known in bills.

JAS. TURNER.
January 7. 03—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.
September 4. 86—

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be attended to.

July 1. 93—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT TEN DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 25 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, or for the recovery of money, or for the recovery of property, or for the recovery of damages, or for the recovery of costs, or for the recovery of interest, or for the recovery of principal, or for the recovery of any other thing, will be charged at the rate of one dollar per line for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

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